

# ENTERTAINED BY WEBER CLUB

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT AND W. H. BANCROFT VISIT OGDEN.

Driven to the Canyon Where Dinner is Served—Kruttschnitt is Pleased With Ogdén.

A party of prominent railroad men composed of Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president and director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman railroad lines; J. M. Davis, general superintendent; William Ashton, chief engineer; W. H. Bancroft, general manager; W. A. Whitney, division superintendent; and Thomas Fitzgerald, resident engineer, were the guests of the Weber club for two



## Why Japan Won't Fight Us

Japan wants the Philippines. She wants to keep us out of China.

She wants certain rights on the Pacific Coast.

Will she fight for them?

No!

Why?

There are five reasons. Every one of them sufficiently interesting in itself to make every man and woman in the country want to read this splendid article.

Dr. Thomas Green has just returned from Japan.

He went for the purpose of finding out the exact attitude of the government and the people towards the U. S.

The facts he found out make intensely interesting reading in

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inflammations, gonorrhea,  
leucorrhea, etc., etc., and  
all other  
vaginal  
troubles.

Use Big 44 for all  
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inflammations, gonorrhea,  
leucorrhea, etc., etc., and  
all other  
vaginal  
troubles.

Use Big 44 for all  
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leucorrhea, etc., etc., and  
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hours yesterday afternoon before most of the party left for the east on a special train over the Union Pacific.

Julius Kruttschnitt, the right bower of Edward H. Harriman, has just returned from a business trip to the Pacific coast. An invitation was extended to him by the Weber club to stop in Ogdén on his return. Although anxious to get back to the main offices of the Harriman roads in the east, Mr. Kruttschnitt decided to spend a couple of hours in Ogdén before his return.

The party of railroad officials was met at the depot by a delegation from the Weber club headed by President A. R. Heywood. The officials were taken in automobiles to Ogdén canyon, where a chicken and trout dinner was served them at the Hermitage. Those in the entertaining party were President Heywood, Horace Peery, W. C. Wright, M. S. Browning, Harmon Peery and the local railroad officials.

Before going east Mr. Kruttschnitt inspected the railroad shops at this point and found everything in first class condition. Mr. Kruttschnitt announced before leaving Ogdén that instructions had been issued to local officials to proceed at once with the construction of the new freight depot, which has been delayed for several weeks on account of some technicality in the title to the site.

## MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Another chapter in the controversy between the Salt Lake and Ogdén Railroad company and the Ogdén Rapid Transit company was added at the city council meeting last night when President Simon Bamberger of the Interurban road presented a petition asking the council to require the street railway company to reduce its grade one foot at Wall avenue and Thirty-second street. Mr. Bamberger explained that the grade established at this point by the street railway company if allowed to stand would materially interfere with the proposed extensions of his road. He offered to bear the expense of reducing the grade if the council ordered the rapid transit company to comply with his request. The matter was referred to the street committee and the city engineer.

The report of the physical condition of the waterworks system just completed by Engineer Samuel Fortier was presented to the council by the water committee. The report was referred back to this committee after it had been read.

A joint report from the law committee and the street committee, recommending that Hudson avenue be opened from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets, was read and the city engineer was instructed to publish a notice of intention.

Paving the Intersections.

The street committee recommended that the matter of laying intersections in paving district No. 100 be referred to the paving committee, which has been delegated with power to act in all matters in this district. The street committee suggested, however, that the crosswalks be paved with asphaltum, which should be paved with stone blocks.

Upon the recommendation of the street committee an April 12 by 16 feet was ordered placed at the Ogdén river bridge near the stadium to prevent the banks of the stream below from being washed away.

A communication was received from City Engineer Parker informing the council that the city had gained jurisdiction in the vicinity of Quincy avenue and Adams avenue for a sewer district and that bids for the work had been advertised for.

A petition signed by twelve property owners on Wall avenue from Wall avenue to Pacific avenue, asking for a five-foot sidewalk along this thoroughfare was referred to the sidewalk committee.

A committee composed of W. L. Russell, W. M. Bostaph and I. X. Allen presented a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Dix-Lozan post extending thanks to those who assisted in the entertainment of the visitors who came to Ogdén during the recent encampment.

For New Sidewalks.

City Engineer Parker recommended that bids be asked for unfinished sidewalk improvements in districts No. 100 and No. 102. The recommendation was adopted and the city engineer was instructed to give notice to bidders.

The Ogdén Plumbing company, W. S. Donelson and Son and John Smeding were allowed claims for plumbing work done for the city.

Special claims from the various departments of the city, amounting to \$499.55, and the regular payrolls for city employees, amounting to \$3,362.59, were allowed. The weekly report of the treasurer showed \$41,758.57 on hand.

A claim from Mrs. Callie E. Cave for \$100 damages to her premises at 2202 Adams avenue, said to have resulted from the negligence of the street department, was referred to the street committee with power to act.

Franchise Is Accepted.

The formal acceptance of the franchise granted to the Salt Lake and Ogdén Railroad company over Wall avenue was pronounced by J. B. Bean, secretary of the company.

Councilman Flygare called attention to a protest made by John McKinnon against sidewalk work on Twenty-first street and Jackson avenue, which is claimed to have damaged his property. The matter was referred to the sidewalk committee and the engineer. On the matter of Mr. Flygare the matter of a stand pipe at the corner of Harrison avenue and Twenty-first street was referred to the finance committee.

The Green Heating and Plumbing company was granted a plumber's license.

## TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

An examination of uncertificated teachers of the Ogdén City Schools will be held at the Ogdén High School, Thursday and Friday, September 2 and 3, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. Writing materials will be furnished by the Board of Education.

JOHN M. MILLS,  
Superintendent.

A. V. P. EXPOSITION RATES—Via Oregon Short Line R. R. \$37.50 from Ogdén to Seattle and return; on sale daily commencing June 1st. Ask agents for further particulars.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

## REPORT ON OGDEN CITY WATER

(Continued from Page Five)

per cent of the line was laid under grade and consequently under pressure, and as a result the stove pipe is in excellent condition, after nearly twenty years of continuous service. I had the pipe uncovered at points about a quarter of a mile apart and in only two cases did I find any signs of decay. One case was on the Wheeler Creek branch, where the pipe has never been filled, and where the surface has been uncovered. Here a part of one stove was rotten half its thickness. The other case was on the main line at a grade point where the end of a stove had become so soft that one could stick the blade of a jack-knife nearly through it. I estimate that this wooden stove pipe, with some renewals at the high points, will last for another twenty years.

The riveted pipe was likewise found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Great care was taken when it was laid to have it thoroughly coated with asphaltum, and this coating seems to have suffered little deterioration. I remember a batch of pipe was coated during a rain storm and the rain drops blistered the coating so that it had to be redipped. I uncovered some of this triple-dipped pipe and removed a portion of the heavy coating with a chisel, exposing the bright metal underneath. The present condition of this pipe also leads me to believe that it will last for twenty years more. With the exception of renewing two wooden bridges and some intakes, very little money has been expended on this conduit since it was built. It is safe to assert that it has not cost more than \$150 a year to maintain during the past nineteen years.

The principal damage which it has sustained was inflicted by the Pioneer Electric Power company when it constructed its six-foot pipe line some fourteen years ago. W. H. Rowe was then manager of the Ogdén water works, and he permitted the contractors of the power company and the power company itself to trample upon the rights of the interests which he represented. Not being an engineer, he probably did not realize how great was the damage done. In excavating for the larger pipe, gravel and large boulders were rolled in the trench of the water works pipe, filling it in places to depths of ten, fifteen and even to twenty feet. This debris has never been removed except in a few places, where the excessive load has crushed the pipe. How long it will continue to sustain this pressure is a question which should not be put to a final test. In various other ways damage was inflicted by the power company, so that it would now require the expenditure of at least \$10,000 to repair the damage.

Distributing Reservoir. The distributing reservoir, which was so cheaply built some eighteen years ago, has served its purpose better than was anticipated, and although never cemented, there has been no seepage. The construction of a new reservoir of larger capacity by the side of the old one was a move in the right direction, and when it is completed, thoroughly tested and filled, the old reservoir should be paved with a four-inch lining of concrete. I also think it would be advisable to pave the bottom of the new reservoir with clay and gravel to a depth of nine inches.

Condition of the Distributing System. Ogdén is built on a steep slope; the upper portion is over 400 feet higher than the lower. At the time the present works were built I divided this slope into three belts or zones, by inserting pressure regulating valves at Jefferson and Tyler avenues. These have been in use ever since. The task of equalizing the pressure on a steep slope is not easy, and I doubt if any reasonably cheap device would serve the needs of the city so well. I would therefore recommend the further use of pressure regulators to equalize the pressure for ordinary use and to increase it during fires.

In discussing the efficiency and durability of kalamine pipe as compared with cast iron pipe, I may state that when the present works were first planned, I advocated the use of cast iron. At that time kalamine pipe was comparatively new and I could not say that we did not know enough about its lasting qualities to warrant the company in running the risk. I was about confirmed in this view when, some seven years afterwards, a number of kalamine pipes were removed from the system on account of rust holes, and quite a large number of saddles were used to cover up corroded spots in other pipes which were not removed. My connection with the plant ceased shortly after this experience, and I have had no opportunity up to the present to determine the actual condition of the pipe. Mr. C. H. Kirchner, who has managed the works during most of the time since construction, and who has had by far the best opportunity to form a correct opinion, has always contended that the portions of the pipe which rusted were caused by alkali, salt and other materials in the soil. As further proof of this view, he asserted that the pipe which failed and had to be discarded on account of rust holes was laid for the most part in the vicinity of Jackson and Twenty-first streets, where the formation is adobe and more or less charged with mineral salts.

By permission of the mayor, I have been granted the use of workmen, and for two days they have uncovered the kalamine pipe in all sizes and in all parts of the city. Each portion of exposed pipe was carefully examined by me and by the mayor. A chisel and hammer I took pains to remove all coating from the exterior. At the result of this thorough test, I failed to find a single piece of pipe which showed signs of rust. I am therefore forced to believe that Mr. Kirchner is right in his contention and that the bulk of piping which now forms the distributive system is in sound condition. I would further add that the pipe which rusted may have been due to defects in the pipe itself when it left the mill, as much as to the action of mineral salts.

Such being the condition of the system as a whole, it would seem to be unjust and unwise for citizens to circulate reports that the plant is useless. It now belongs to the people, and there is no more occasion to attempt to lower its value than there is to depreciate the value of city lots and residences or any other property which belongs to the taxpayer. A better course is to seek to maintain its present efficiency and to enlarge its capacity as money is available, in

order that it may keep pace with the city. If this course is followed it will only be a few years when the city will own a plant worth more than a million dollars.

### Extensions.

It is true that little money has been expended on a system in nineteen years. While this neglect may be due in part to the greed of corporations, the fault rests chiefly with the people of Ogdén. The former owners were not only harassed by litigation at every turn, but the threats as to what the city would do became so frequent and violent that no corporation was justified in spending any large sum for betterments. Happily, these troubles are ended and the city has now a free hand to improve and extend its plant. Some of these improvements are urgently needed if a water famine is to be averted. During all these years no extensions or repairs of any magnitude could be undertaken in the canyon pipe line for the reasons that this was the only source of water and the reservoir held only one day's supply. To lessen so great a risk, I would recommend that another branch line be laid from the main conduit to tap Cold Water Creek. There is now a branch pipe eleven inches in diameter and 700 feet long laid up this creek, but it is too small to furnish an adequate supply for the city. What is needed is an additional pipe of riveted steel about twenty inches in diameter, so that the capacity of the two lines will be nearly equal to that of the main conduit. By building two branch lines and inserting a submerged dam to cut off the seepage in Cold Creek canyon and a gate to prevent the water from backing up in the main conduit, the city could be supplied from this source for a period of about sixty days in the spring when the creek is high. This would enable much-needed repairs and extensions to be made on the upper four miles of the main line. These repairs and extensions ought to consist, in my judgment, of the removal of the gravel and boulders previously referred to, which have been placed at points above the stove pipe, the protection of the pipe at places where earth slides have occurred, the renewal of air valves and a new branch to Wheeler creek. In this year of abundant water supply there is ample water in Wheeler creek to supply the city. Since this water is colder and better than that of Ogdén river at the intake, it should be used. To prevent the mixing of these waters at certain seasons, a new branch should be laid up Wheeler creek and extended down below the power company's dam, where it can be connected to the main conduit. This proposed line, with a new concrete intake on Wheeler creek, would prove a valuable addition to the canyon portion and insure to the citizens a better and purer water supply up to the capacity of the summer flow of this creek. The improvements which I have outlined for Cold Water Creek should be undertaken this fall; those of the upper portion of the main line and Wheeler creek not later than next spring.

### Extension in the Distributive System.

In operating the system as it now is, the manager has no margin of safety in case of a break in the main feed pipe and a fire to occur at the same time. I realized this defect when the works were built, but no money was then to be had for additional feed pipes, and it is a surprise to me that it has never been remedied before. To make the situation understood I may state that there is but one feed pipe from the reservoir to the city and that if any serious break occurred in this line, the city would be without water. Happily this condition can be easily remedied and the remedy to my mind is to extend an independent feed pipe from the new reservoir to connect with the twelve-inch main on Washington avenue. This new line should not be less than sixteen inches in diameter and a pipe eighteen or twenty inches would prove more economical in the end. Perhaps the best route for this pipe would be down Twenty-third street. The pressures should be controlled by pressure regulators in a manner similar to those on Twenty-fifth street. This extension would not only provide an independent line, but it would take its supply from the new reservoir, which would really duplicate the plant as far as the distributing system is concerned.

A large number of new residences have been built on Washington avenue and vicinity at the south end of the city since the works were built, and the Washington avenue main seems to be overtaxed during sprinkling hours. To reinforce the pressure on this main and to afford a freer circulation of water I would recommend that the twelve-inch main on Quincy avenue be extended first south and then west and connect with the main on Washington avenue. The twelve-inch main on Quincy now extends to Twenty-sixth street, and a six-inch line is laid to Twenty-eighth street. These two blocks of six-inch pipe should be taken out and replaced with twelve-inch. The line should then be extended south and east along the best route obtainable and finally connected with a ten-inch main on Washington avenue.

Other extensions between streets will be required from time to time, but these need not be considered at this time. The improvements in the canyon conduit and the extensions within the corporate limits of the city herein recommended call for no large expenditures of money. The profits derived from the sale of water for the next two or three years should provide the required amount of funds for the improvements outlined.

### Additional Water Supply.

It has been suggested that the city purchase the stock of the Ogdén Bench canal. The priority of this water right has never been questioned, and there is no doubt that it would prove, in various ways, of value to the city. Parties who have the best interests of the city at heart have advocated the purchase of this right and the construction of a new low pressure plant for the city. I would favor the purchase of this right, provided the water could be diverted from the present waterworks intake on Ogdén river. In the case of a severe summer drought, the city would not be required. In case the point of diversion could be changed to a higher point without incurring heavy damages, I do not think this source of supply possesses a high value to the city. In the first place, it would involve the construction of a new system, and in the second, the water would be more or less polluted. Ogdén canyon is destined to become one of the most popular summer resorts in the Rocky Mountain region, and it is rapidly becoming crowded with summer campers and cottages from one end to the other. Such be-

ing its probable condition in the near future, a water supply obtained near the mouth of so narrow a canyon would have to be filtered to render it even reasonably safe to drink.

The time will come when Ogdén will need such street sprinkling, sewer flushing, and locomotive engines, but unless it can be cheaply bought, I do not think the payment of a large sum would be advisable at the present time.

The question of steam pollution brings up the need of greater protection in this regard on the watersheds of both Cold Water and Wheeler creeks. I understand the city has an option on a large portion of the watershed of Cold Creek, and I hope it will soon be in a position to acquire similar holdings on Wheeler creek. One can hardly over-estimate the value of these two creeks in maintaining the health of the people of Ogdén. No better water can be had, and it is of the utmost importance that both sources be kept pure. I notice that a number of camps have been established on Wheeler Creek. This canyon is so narrow that it will be impossible to prevent filth of all kinds from entering the stream. The day I visited this canyon a woman had begun to wash a large pile of dirty clothes. The tub was within fifteen feet of the edge of the water and I could not but wonder where she would empty the dirty water. It does not matter how careful these campers may be, filth and garbage of the camps must be deposited somewhere and the first midwinter thaw or flood is pretty certain to wash everything of the kind into the stream.

### The South Fork.

For the future needs of the city one must look, I believe, to the South Fork of the Ogdén river. It will be only a question of time when a supply will have to be piped from that source. The consumption, I am informed, is increasing at a rapid rate; more water is being used for parking, manufacturing plants are increasing, and the railway companies are using much larger quantities every year.

Flings by the city have been made on three river sites, one of these is located on the South Fork at Magpie creek; another on the same stream at Cobble creek, and a third on the Right Hand fork of the South fork, a short distance above the forks. Of the two South Fork sites I prefer that at Magpie as being safer and less expensive to build. Mr. Parker's estimate of the cost of this dam when raised to the 160-foot level and storing 8,810 million gallons, is \$477,000. I am inclined to think this estimate of cost too low. Single-handed the city could not undertake an enterprise of this magnitude, but there is a possibility that the farmers who desire additional water supplies for irrigation may unite with the city on some such project. For this reason I think it would be well for the city to strive to retain possession of this site.

The site on the Right Hand fork is quite different from the other two. High vertical walls of rock rise from the stream some twenty-five feet apart to a height of sixty feet. To my mind, a dam could be built on this site at a low cost, and in this connection I have to offer the following suggestions:

### Combined Storage and Power Undertaking.

The city needs more water and its citizens are paying high prices for electric current for both lighting and power. If it could be properly managed and financed there is, in my opinion, an excellent opportunity to procure both water and electric current for the city of Ogdén by utilizing the natural conditions at the mouth of Right Hand fork in the South fork of Ogdén river. The plan, as proposed by City Engineer Parker, and as modified by me, may be briefly stated as follows: Build a dam at the narrows so as to raise the water 180 feet, then divert the flow of Left Hand fork into this reservoir. Extend a pipe from the reservoir in the direction of Huntsville, some six miles. The total available head at the end of this pipe line would be over 500 feet, which, with the combined flow of the two creeks, would generate sufficient power to deliver about 2,000 horsepower in the form of electric current, in Ogdén City.

To convince you that the rates for water are reasonable and that the rates for electric lighting are too high, I have selected a number of typical residences in Ogdén and ascertained the rates paid for both water and light for a period of twelve months. The result is as follows: The rates for electric lighting on residences would seem to exceed those for water all the way from 35 to 200 per cent. For business houses the difference is greater. Last year Wright & Sons paid \$2,470.85 for light and \$305.34 for water for the building at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Washington avenue. The Reed hotel pays nearly three times as much for light as it does for water.

The gross revenue from the water works system amounts to about \$75,000 a year. On this showing the gross revenue paid by private citizens for light would amount to a much larger sum. This does not include the sums paid by manufacturers for power or for the current used by the arc lights in the city. The bills of the Ogdén street railway for power and the city for arc lights amount to about \$35,000 a year.

A plant such as I have outlined would serve a two-fold purpose. It would not only generate energy for power and the illumination of buildings and streets, but it would also store and convey in a closed channel water for domestic purposes. According to Mr. Parker's preliminary survey, the capacity of the reservoir, if raised to the 180-foot level, would 1,794 million gallons. Assuming that the consumption of a city of 40,000 during the irrigation season is 200 gallons per capita per day, this would require 8,000,000 gallons. Turning the gross liberal allowance of 10,000,000 gallons per day, the reservoir would furnish a supply at this rate for 179 days, but the period of scanty supply would seldom exceed four months, or 120 days, so that there would be a considerable margin of safety.

The reservoir would also serve a useful purpose in furnishing a supply of water for both power and domestic needs during the cold spells in mid-winter, when the ordinary flow of mountain streams is often greatly lessened by the formation of ice on the upper reaches. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL FORTIER.

Nice, little, pleasant, gentle, easy, safe and sure pills, are King's Little Liver Pills. Painless, carbolic, soothe the pain in all emergency—brulais, cuts, sores, burns, scratches, etc., Painless, carbolic, is best. Sold by Geo. F. Cave Drug Stores.



## Anty Drudge Explains Why the Waist Went into Holes.

Mrs. Don'tno—"I must have been cheated in that woolen waist. It pulled right into holes in the washtub."

Anty Drudge—"You wouldn't think you were cheated if you got a leg of mutton which boiled that tender. It was the boiling that weakened your waist just as it makes meat or vegetables tender. Stop boiling your clothes. Wash them with Fels-Naptha in cool or lukewarm water, and they'll wear twice as long."

### What are clothes made of?

Wool, cotton or linen, animal or vegetable fibre.

What does boiling or scalding do to them?

Makes them tender just as it does meat or vegetables.

What does hard rubbing on a wash-board do to them?

Wears them into holes before their time.

Are you abusing your clothes like that in the weekly wash?

Burning up fuel and working like a slave to do it?

There's a far better way to get clean clothes.

Let Fels-Naptha soap take the dirt out of them in cool or lukewarm water without boiling, without hard rubbing.

It saves the clothes—makes them last twice as long.

In summer or winter, it saves fuel, time, hard work, bother and discomfort.

Directions for the Fels-Naptha way of washing are printed on the back of the red and green wrapper.

Follow them carefully.

## Sam Onello The Low Priced Fruit Dealer, is